A Storm of Revolution About to Burst Over the Republic.

MEXICO.

Meeting of Congress-The Political Situation-Presidential Candidates-Expected Attack on Mr. Romero and the Secretary of War-Extracts from the Mexican Press-A Revolutionary Placard-The Message of President Juarez on the Opening of Congress.

MEXICO CITY, March 9, 1871. The future of Mexico looks darker to-day than at any period since the French intervention, not expepting the prospect offered to us in January of the past year, when the San Luis Potosi revolution came so near overthrowing the government and so completely sapped the national treasury and its re-

The HERALD has been already advised of the snu esful calling of an extraordinary session of the Mexican Congress and of the preliminary meeting of that legislative body on the 6th instant. It ha een generally supposed and believed that the parti-ans of Mr. Lerdo had united with those of General Diaz in the determination to eliminate President luarez from the contest, and during the past forty eight hours it is boldly made known on the streets and in the press of the anti re-electionists that Congress has been called together for the single purpose of attacking the administration and if possible imeaching President Juarez and Ministers Romero

nd Mejia, of the Treasury and War Departments. One hundred and flity-six members were present at the opening preparatory session on the 6th, and for several days previous the wirepuliers of the three candidates for the Presidency had been using every means in their power to secure adherents to their respective chiefs from among the deputies a they arrived from the four corners of the republic. The struggte has been over the appointment of the presiding officer, as he is to nominate the commitees. The administration has appreciated the abso dute necessity for electing its candidate, in order to prevent or weaken the attacks which are being ciaced with the administration the latter is no longer supported by his wisdom, his judg-ment and his test. his efforts are being bent to the destruction of the present administration. The friends of President Juarez, however, were and are more nume rous than those of either of the other two candi dates, and, accordingly, some new and startling measure was required in order to overcome that politicians and warriors in various portions of the struggle. Such measure has been the fusion of the friends of Lerdo and Diaz for the purpose of calling longress together and impeaching the President of his Ministry. It is passible, also, that Congress may take upon itself the interpretation of the letter does not forbid the re-election of resident to hold his office longer than eight years, thus excluding Mr. Juarez from the campaign as a ndidate. The special partisans of General Diaz, libough the aiders and promoters of this fusion. ofess that they wil never surrender their candidate, and that their present purpose is to dispose of one of the three candidates. The union resulted in the election of Mr. Zamacona, a strong Diaz man, ns President, and Mr. Lemus, a Lerdista, as Vic President. The remaining officers were equally divided among the two parties. As will be observed om a perusal of the following translation of yes erday's editorial article in the Siglo XLX., which ivocates the election of Mr. Lerdo, it is apparent that an earnest and probably revolutionary attempt will be immediately inaugurated to prevent the re-Diaz, more especially such as have no present occu pation in the army, but who have military ambition any other government than such as shall have as its head General Porfirio Diaz. The chances of the atter candidate are daily improving from the present

It is expected that a most violent attack will b nade upon Mr. Romero and the Minister of War, and many persons have ventured to declare that Mr. Romero will decline to attempt to stem the flood now bearing down against him. Your correspondent, however, is fam liar with the determination and ack of this M niver, and does not entertain the ithout a struggle.

indications, and the star of Mr. Juarez is apparently

belief that the latter will surrender his portfolio without a struggle.

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The preparatory meeting of Congress was held on an 6th inst. One hundred an 1 flfy-seven Deputies were present. Such a numerous attendance is an evident sign of the progress which the institutious of our country are making and of the well founded hopes which the future of the republic presents.

It is also the clearest indication of the desire for peace which rules the country and an echo of which has been made by each political party. Every one hows that the reason why the permanent Congress called for extraordinary sessions of Congress was to rheck the inconsiderate advance pursued by the extenting anthority for deteriorating the election; because really that is the only means of maintaining peace and of closing the door for revolution. The rourse which the public administration has thought it its duity to take in favor of re-election; the pressure which it has attempted to exercise over civil and military employés, in order that they may exercise it in turn upon it; the produgality in the management of the public revenue for the support of periodicals; the resolutions in some negolitations, dictated from an electoral point of view, were conress of discord thrown upon the territory of the republic, and which would produce the bitter former revolutions is have been public functionaries, who, placing themselves at the service of a party former revolutions is have been public functionaries, who, placing themselves at the service of a party and of a personal cause, dug the grave for electoral fiberty and opened the door to disorder, thus giving us the right to say that re-election was civil wer, taking for granted the means which were em-

wer, taking for granted the means which were employed to sustain it.

For the interest of our history and of our institutions we would have wished Schor Juarez to have resigned from his candidacy; but, since he has considered it in another light, we respect his decision and the reasons on which it is based. He will, then, be a candidate in the next elections, and his partisens have a right to use, within the law, every means for attaining their object; but what we do not countenance is the right to employ in his behalf the elements of public power. This, besides being a punshable abuse, is, as we have already said, the source of civil war.

The election of officers for the extraordinary sessions has, then, a great significance. It Indicates

The election of officers for the extraordinates to stone has, then, a great significance. It indicates that there is in Congress a firm determination to secure electoral freedom in the country and to resecure electoral freedom in the country and to rethat there is in Congress a firm determined account electoral freedom in the country and to resurant the advances of power. It gives to be understood that the corrupt means which have been embloyed in opposition to that determination will be powerless, and it may be just for this reason for us to say that if two or three deputies have not warred in performing the contumely winch always relapses on defection and the breach of compromises solemnly contracted, the community in general mave received with indignation immoral proposals invited abow the deepest corruption among those solemniy contracted, the community in general shave received with indignation immoral proposals which show the deepest corruption among those who employ such means. Finally, the election of officers for the extraordinary sessions is an indication that Congress does not approve of the policy pursued by the government during the last two months. If the said sessions were principally to secure freedom of suffrage and at the same time to check the authority in power; if the election of officers signifies that according to the decision of Congress those sessions ought to produce the results expected from them, we cannot less than conclude that that election is an admonition to the power, is a reproof of its conduct, is also a notice to the present Cabinet to retire that another may be dormed, composed of persons in whom Congress can deposit with confidence the public elements.

The present ministry is a great impediment to the complete harmony between the legislative and executive powers; some of its members, by their irregular course in the electoral question, have brought upon themselves the contempt of the country and gne distrust of the majority of Congress. In such a situation the most suitable course for them to take late or easign, and let new ministers be entrusted to tranquit public spirit, greatly alarmed by so many acts of which we have been witnesses, and in which we have been witnesses,

respect for opinion in election matters has not pre-sided.

The difficulties which have arisen proceed from The difficulties which have arisen proceed from the litegal and oppressive policy followed by the Ministry; it is their duty to resign, thus avoiding and preventing the difficulties from continuing. If the ministers are determined to accept the situation indicated by the election of officers of Congress, and in which the power has surfered the first defeat, they will show by that act that they are trying to support their personal interests over public good, and that they do not wish to abandon the positions which they occupy, although it may be the spring of good discords. greater discords.

In vain it is told us that the President has a right
to name and remove at pleasure his Secretaries of

Cate, although that raculty of the executive does not to deprive Congress of those which it has in order not deposit the elements of the nation in the power of ministers who have not become unworthy of confidence; in that cale the ministers should not present fineinselver, as onstacles, but as an obligation of particular and houesty advises them to remove their personality, to the end that it may not be the cause of disastrous conflicts in the country, and give place to the formation of a few Cabnet which may avert those difficulties by the confidence which it may instil into the national representation.

Whatever may be the resolution which the ministry may take, and although it may disregard the administry may take, and although it may disregard the administry of Congress will invariably follow the course which has been planned, sweeping away, with a firth determination, the obstacles which the spirit of party will present in order to rectify past abuses and prepare for future abuses. The majority of Congress is conscious of the critical mission which has come before it for discussion, and will know how to comply with it without weakness and without passion, because it treats of the future of the republic, and hefore such great interests passious cease; but the determination is strengthened and irresistible wills are formed. The Executive is power; in his name every class of oppressions and violence have been exercised; his proceedings have inspired fear in weak hearts, and by the means of a bold and oppressive policy it has been wished to impose a candidacy on the country; but Congress also has power; it will remedy the evils which create distraction to respect the electoral liberty.

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The following is a translation of a placard posted on the walls and fences ten days since, which was being torn down by the police:—

The liberal party of Mexico has always had the supreme instinct of being united in time of danger. If, after victory, it is divided into factions, when it sees its principles encangered it forms a compact mass to fight against a common enemy.

We just witnessed such a phenomenon.

The liberals, divided among themselves on considering the different candidates, when they found that the real attack came from the re-electionist tendencies of the Power, united in order to fight against the palace intrigues, and put aside for a moment their differences to proclaim for common cause the immunity of the principles and perpetuity of the constitution of '57.

The two factions, Lerdo and Diaz, into which Congress is divided, united on the evening of the first preparatory meeting, and, comprehending that walle they could not make a complete usion, they could not fight against the ministry, combined to choose from among the candidates which each faction should propose for the Presidency and Vice Presidency the one which chance should decide.

In effect it was done so, and Mr. Zamacona was elected President and Mr. Letinus Vice President. In regard to the six secretaries three were given to each one of the contracting parties.

In fact, to-day at half-past one P. M., as soon as there was a quierum, the sessions opened and the election as trife commenced.

In order that the censure should be complete the vote for President of the Congress was taken, calling the bapaties by the list, and it resulted in the election of Schor D. Manuel Maria e Zamacona, candidate of the anti-re-election party, against 73 for Schor Mancera. After the amonnement of the vote by the chair Mr. Lemus was chosen Vice President by 84 to 71, which Mr. Valle received.

In this manner the independent faction continued triumphing. Messrs. Alcalce, Sanchez (Atliano), Alvirez (Manuel), Hermosillo, Peniche and Talancon were elect

nave known now to stand arm, lonowing the inspirations of their conscience.

In a short time we will publish the names of the worthy representatives of the people, and we will register some of those who have passed over hundreds of leagues, coming at the call of the country in danger. Moreover, we will oring to light also the secret of some unworthy intrigues of the Junrez circle.

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A few days since a Juarez paper said that the Lerdo party, like Napoleon III., had imprudently thrown down the glove, and that it was sufering by reason of it. The comparison should be made in another manner. The Mexican Casar, bind as respects his popularity, the same as the French Casar, has been launched into the abyss where all ambitious men succumb. Napoleon could not die at the head of his troops. If Junrez has not died among his troops he has allowed his good name to be kilied and all the lustre of his past history.

But the republic has now more hope of being saved, because a Congress as independent as the present one will check that criminal intent of the Cabinet to desiroy the liberty of suffrage, and the Congress of 1871 will be the guardian of the principles, of the institutions, of order and of public peace.

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MEXICO, March 10, 1871.

The following is a translation of the opening addresses made before Congress this afternoon:—
PRESIDENT JUAREZ TO THE CITIZEN DEPUTIES:—
You have been convoked to an entra seasion by the permanent deputation, and you have repetired hither, thereby fulfilling your sacred duty as representatives of the people. I congratulate you and congratulate the public upon the fact that no adverse event, such as have been frequent in troublous times, has prevented your reunion, and that mone will come to interrupt your important deliberations. It is due principally to the good sense of the people, alded by the opportune measures of the authorities, that peace has been preserved throughout the public with the exception of a single district in the State of Guerrero, where some revolutionary bands continue to anney defenceless villages; but it is to be hoped that they will soon succumb to the laws, as the forces of the State and some of the federation are pursuing them with activity.

The Legislature of Jalisco has informed the Executive of the Union that Governor Antonio Gomez Cuervo having concluded the constitutional period of his office, the government of the State is in charge of the president of the tribunal of justice of the State. This event has put an end to the discord which has existed between the executive and legislative powers of Jalisco, We should fatter ourselves for the patiousm and judgment of the people of Jalisco, and for the prudence and circumspection of ineignitution these, as well as for the prompt rebirth of public confidence and the consolidation of peace in that important State of the republic. With reference to foreign nations, our relations with friendly powers continue in the best condition, and although some nations have not reunited official relations with its, this circumstance has not prevented the Executive from guarding well and carefully the good name of the republic, so that every foreigner, whatever may be his nationality, may enjoy those guarances and that protect

CITIZEN PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC:—
Not without reason you call the labours which the
national representation of Mexico to-day manguraies interesting, because they are especially dedicated to regulate the advance of our institutions, to
secure the principles of liberty which the nation has
gained, to consolidate the peace which it enjoys—for
the same purpose, in short, which you have recommended for the attention of this Assembly with so
much litness.

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mended for the attention of this Assembly with so much litiess.

It listens with pleasure to the information of the Executive on the tranquility which nearly all the branches of the country and by foreigners—which will some of the country and by foreigners—which will simulate native productions, which will even contribute to the re-estatinshment of our ancient diplomatic relations, in this mestimable advantage of peace, Congress sees a work which it can to a certain extent call its own, because its realization is due, in great part, to the liberality with which we have placed at the disposal of the Executive, not only the pecuniary resources, but the blood of the nation, and the beneficial law of amnesty which has permitted Mexicans who have conspired or fought against the established order to return to their former positions.

These measures, combined with the opportune action of the Executive and with the discipline and fidelity of the army, have prepared this peace nearly complete, for whose preparation the vigilance of the public powers could never be too great.

But peace, Mr. President, has conditions of stability which cannot be changed without danger. Between peace and liberty no lasting separation can last. The full enjoyment of the one is the best guarantee of the other. And above all among people who, like ours, are jedious of their political rights, because it has cost them much to secure them. So dedicate a flore cannot be touched without adecting the guarantees of public tranquility.

In the opinion of the nation, which we, the members of thus Assembly, have been able to consult during the recess from our labors, there is at present a sudden fear and imputude respecting the privilege which the people will enjoy in the coming elections. This disposition of public spirit suffices to prove that it is the duty of the representatives of the country to add

country are at present entrusted will not be particules who conspire against free suffage, which gave them their position.

In order that this nation, desirous of progress and of a future, may be raised up and take flight, it is necessary that confidence and liberty rentamate at. The people leave crises in which the public vote is suppressed, extenuate and weak as they left the victims of the rack to which the ancient executioners of the numan conscience subjected them to torture. If the nation has to be raised from this lowness of spirits in which it is found, it is best to favor this suppress and can breathe the animating air of liberty. This Congress, Mr. President, mbuck with the spirit of the nation, which is tor peace and repose, has made repeated effortions means of repression, and put down the movements by armed force, as impatient flights of passion which parties should refrain from, awaiting the pacific and legal contest of suffage. But this same firmness in a pecuniar manner the honor of this Assembly is to guarantee for all parties the electoral freedom which put them in perspective. The representatives of the country have so comprehended it, and for that reason it has been seen to repair induced in a first of parties she electoral freedom which put them in perspective. The representatives of the country have so comprehended it, and for that reason it has been seen to repair induced in a few days from the further extremities of the republic at the call of the permanent deputation.

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further extremities of the republic at the call of the permanent deputation.

Congress is giad to know that no grave crisis in public order demands of it extraordinary measures; but desirous of peace, not only for the present, out in the future, with equal pleasure it has neard measures spoken of for moderating the adhesion and the zeal of the employes of the administration who have adopted an improper activity in electoral questions, for preventing the official press from taking part in the same and for placing all the acts of the administration before the public so clearly as to prevent alarms and suspicious.

Congress has unfortunately indications which official documents placed to-day upon its table have confirmed, that the local disturbances which agritate some States of the federation cannot be considered as trifling, and much less as terminated, it believes, however, with the Executive, that the prudence and circumspection of the authorities, including those of the federation, will contribute to put an end to the disturbances, and it hopes, to the probable event that legislative action of Congress may be necessary to guarantee the independence and sovereignty of the disturbed localities, the Executive will transmit all these questions to this body without the complication which acts of a premature support would give to any of the contending matters.

In fact, the deliberations initiated on constitutional reforms are grave, and the desire does honor to the Executive—that these constitutional reforms, adminiting the necessity of this reform in our fundamental law, should be a matter for our immediate labors of Congress; but it will not be possible nor prudent in the short period of our extra sessions to occupy the legislative power in such delicate matters, whose attention is called by preference to questions of the present and of urgency.

On discussing and deciding them in the coming sessions, whose character will be regarded by the patriotic and circumspect views of Congress, which will take all its ins

MEXICO, March 11-8 A. M.

Rumor again this morning of change to-day in Governor of the district. Also announced that Mariscal will come from Washington to take the portfolio of Foreign Relations, Suavedra taking Ministry of Justice, and Vallarta or Velasco Min istry of Gobernacion. The opposition are apparently determined that Juarez shall not continue in Presidential chair. Lerdo apparently quiet, but pulling

## MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Mr. Arthur Sketchley's contedy of "Living at Ease" has passed its one hundredth night in London. That's better than his "Mrs. Brown's Lectures."

poser of Vienna, is reported to have been left a legacy of 40,000 florins by an elderly widow out of regard to his musical talents. Some of her relatives declare she was insane, and intend to adopt the American custom of disputing the will in the

The London public, who have long missed as an adjunct to the performance of Italian opera the school of ballet spectacie in which Taglioni, Fanny Elisier, Cerito and other expositors of the poetry of motion were wont to delight the frequenters of the Haymarket Opera House, may hear with interest that an attempt will shortly be made to revive those classical glories. Mr. Mapleson has concluded an engagement with the director of the Viennoise ballet troupe, one of whose chief ornaments is Mile. Kathi Lanner, prima donna assoluta del ballo at the Imperial Opera of Vienha and a daughter of Langer, the composer of waltz music. This is the troupe that appeared at the Grand Opera House here. The London Phiharmonic Society began its fifty-ninth sea son on March 8, in St. James Hall, and did so under the most auspicious circumstances, a crowded and brilliant audience, including the Prin-cess of Wales. Princess Christian and Prince Arthur, being present. The proceedings were of unusual interest. M. Gound accepted a complimentary invitation to attend and conduct certain of his own works, the selections comprising the symphony in D (No. 1), a new song, a new Saltarelio and one of

the airs from "La Reine de Saba."

Auber, the "gay young man," as be is called in Paris, in spite of his four score and odd years, still retains his former brilliancy and wit. He assisted at one of the court balls, and an intimate friend advanced to bid him good evening. After the ordinary salutations the friend approached the illustrious composer and laughingly remarked, "I see you are getting old, dear sir," and at the same time picked up a white hair off Auber's coat collar. "Ah," said the other, smiling, "I think some old man has been pushed against me in the crowd." he airs from "La Reine de Saba."

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pushed against me in the crowd."

In 1837 Italian opera bouffe was being played at
the lyceum theatre, London, and an operetta in one
act, entitled "Un Anno ed un Giorno, formed part of
the season's doings. It was composed and conducted by a young man named Juies Benedict, who
had lately come to London from Naples, where the
work had been written for the debut of Frederic
Lablache. After the lapse of thirty-four years, on
March 9, 1871, the same "Un Anno ed un Giorno"
was given in the same theatre again, under the
direction of its composer, who, it no longer young
in years, bas carned a name and fame, while retaining youthtainess of thought and action. The comedence was striking, and the rafty of its attendant
circumstances makes them worthy of special note.

It has been often remarked that no English female
singer of the first rank has appeared upon the lyric
stage since the death of Mrs. Wood. This reproach
to the musical art of England is likely to be removed
by Mrss Dove Dolby, who is creating quite a furore
in Italy, and bids fair to achieve as high a position
as any artist of any country. The Mianese journais
are enthusiastic in their praises of ner performance
of Siebel, in the opera of "Faust," a part which she
undertook at a few hours' notice, and which she is
playing nightly at La Scala, Mian, before an andence so numerous as to fill the immense theatre to
overflowing.

Queen Victoria has appointed Wednesday, March
29, 1831, when her Majesty will open the Royal
Albert Hall of Arts and Sciences, erected as a memoral of the Prince Consort, and the following is
hie programme of the state opening:—The doors
will open at eleven o'clock A. M. and close at noon.
His Royal Highness the Prince of Waies, Freadent
of the Provisional Committee of the Royal
Highness the Prince of Waies, Freadent
of the Pr

Mile. Niisson blus farewell to the Quiker City to-

night (Tuesday).

Theodore Thomas gives two of his grand orchestral concerts at the Philadelphia Academy this week. Miss Fannie Davenport plays Lody Gay Spanker, at her lather's theatre, Philadelphia, for the first three evenings of this week.

James Oates, the husband of the actress, has been arrested at Memphis for threatening to shoot a believy at the Overton House because he could not get him the morning papers. When the enormity of the

The reference in the case of James Fisk, Jr., the Eric Railway Company and White vs. Heath and Raphael, English shareholders, who claim that the 60,000 shares of Eric stock, alleged to be held by Inc 63,000 snares of Eric stock, alleged to be held by Mr. James H. Coteman, the receiver, is their property, had been set down for yesterday at elever o'clock, before Mr. Kenneth G. White, the Master appointed by the United States Circuit Court. A the hour named counset for the receiver and counse for Heath and kaphach appeared before the Master and agreed to postpone the hearing until to-morrow (Wednesday) morning at ten o'clock. The Eric Kallway Company was not represented on the reference by counsel.

## Running an Illicit Dis Herv.

Before Commissioner Shields.

The United States vs. Albert A. Neilt,—The defendnt had been indicted in Baltimore for running an inicit distillery there. He fled to New York, where he was arrested and taken before Commissioner Shelds. He waived an examination and was com-mitted to await an order from Judge Biatchford for his removal to Baltimore.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS

Motion to Vacate an Order of Arrest-What Circumstances Are Sufficient to Establish Fraud. Before Judge Cardozo.

In the Supreme Court Chambers yesterday Abranam and Solomon Jacobs, extensive hat dealers of san Francisco, moved to vacate the orders of arrest issued against them in two suits brought by Shethar & Co. and Date Brothers & Co., well known merchants of tals city. It was charged in the plain infs' papers that Solomon Jacobs had made false representations as to his means to several firms in New York, had purchased large amounts of goods and had shortly afterwards become insolvent and gone into bankrustey. Jacobs contended that his lailure was an honest one, and his counsel, Messrs. Townsend and Levinger, argued that as to Shethar's case there had been a transfer of blantiffs, claims.

influre was an honest one, and his counsel, Messrs. Townsend and Levinger, argued that as to Shethar's case there had been a transfer of plaintiffs' claims and as to Dale's case, the representations charged had, if made at all, been made to other parties and not to Dale minself, and moreover that bankruptey proceedings had been commenced, and a letter of protection given to the defendants by a register. Messrs. Coudert Brothers, for the plaintiffs, insisted that the letter of protection did not apply to cases in which the debt had been transiently proven by the careamstances. Both orders were sustained, and, in denying the motions to vacate them, Judge Carooza dolivered the following.

The first of these cases can be readily disposed of. The defendant moves to vacate the order of arrest upon the ground that the curs of action had been transferred by the paintiff before suit was brought. The allegation in that respect is fully denied by the opposing parties, and the circumstances upon which the defendant lelles to support his assertion are satisfactorily explained. If I had any doubt about it, which I have not, I certainly should not incline to cast it in favor of one who comes into court to seek relief upon a technical ground, comessing, by not attempting to duty the fraue laground comessing, by not attempting to duy the fraue laground comessing, by not attempting to duy the fraue laground comessing, by not attempting to duy the fraue laground comessing, by not attempting to duy the fraue laground comessing, by not attempting to duy the fraue laground comessing, by not attempting to duy the fraue laground comessing, by not attempting to duy the fraue laground comessing, by not attempting to duy the fraue laground comessing, by not attempting to duy the fraue laground comession, the order of thirty days, at the end of which defendants claim of the affaire. The laground the paid the purchase, and if that he so they fraudulently concasted the purchase, and if that he so they fraudulently concasted the purchase, an Here that they were so when they made the purchase, and if that be so they fraudulently concealed the fact, intending when they bought the goods not to pay for them. That was a fraudulent contracting of the debt. (Nichos), 82. Michael, 23 New York, 564.) I cannot say that the anichavits do not dis-close such facts, and that the conduct of the defendants has not been such as to justify a jury in finding that tre debt

Motions in both cases denied.

SUPREME COURT-CIR UIT-PART 2. A Useful Lesson on Overcharging.

Before Judge Van Buren.

H. C. Covert vs. Gardener E. Pafis.—This was worth of goods purchased by the defendant and shipped to South America. It was claimed by the plannial that the delenant violated an agreement in which he stipulated to charge only the market price for the goods, but instead made about one hundred per cent additional charges. The jury brought in a verdict for \$5,164 17 for the plaintin.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

A Manslaughter Cuse-Thieves and Burglars Disposed Of-The Grand Jury Discharged-Judgment Postponed in Case of First Offenders -Affecting Scene in Court. Before Gunning S. Bedford, City Judge.

Previous to disposing of the regular calendar the City Judge sentenced a number of prisoners who were convicted, either by jury or by their own conession, during the past week.

The first prisoner arraigned at the bar was Thomas Wiggins, who pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the third degree in causing the death of Joseph Flynn, His counsel made a brief appeal in mitigation of punishment, and Mr. Fellows replied by saying that the evidence developed on the trial showed that the killing was unjustifiable.

Judge Bedford, in passing sentence, said:-"Wig

gins, you were indicted for murder in the first de gree. After your trial had progressed somewhat you saw fit, through your counsel, to plead to man-slaughter in the third degree. As the District Atslaughter in the third degree. As the District Attorney says, had you persisted in your innocence and the case had been entirely submitted to a petit jury they unquestionably would have rendered a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree, if not a verdict of a nigner nature. I do not think that you were justified in any sense of the word in taking this man's life, for it is well settled that language, however abusive, will not justify the infliction of a blow, let alone the taking life. There have been respectable gentlemen who have interested themselves in your behalf and have given you a very good character. Considering your good character, proved by respectable gen lemen, and that you pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the third degree, I shall send you to the State Prison for two years and six months."

PLEADS GUILTY.

that you pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the third degree, I shall send you to the State Prison for two years and six months."

James McGovin pleaded guilty to burg'ary in breaking into the dining saloon of Samuel O. Betts, 547 sixth avenue, and steahing thirdeen dollars in money, on the 12th inst.

His Honor, in disposing of this culprit, said:—
"This is a clear case of burglary. You have a bad reputation. You are a terror to the community where you prow about, and for their protection and future salety I shall send you to the State Prison for lour years and six months."

Alexander Ward and Thomas Micoll, who on the 2d inst. burglariously entered the premises of officer John W. Woodward, 443 West Forty-seventh street, and stole \$195 worth of property, pleaded guilty to the crime.

The City Judge said he learned from the officer that each of the prisoners had been sent to the House of Refuge three different times, and he thought that parties who abused the lennency of the Court ought to be put out of the way. Wood was sent to the State Prison for two years and Micoll to the House of Refuge, to be kept there until he is twenty-one years of age.

George Brown (colored) pleaded guilty to stealing a horse and cart and two cases of dry goods, valued at \$1,900, on the 23d of February, the property of Jackson & Co., 79 Worth street.

Judge Bedord, in passing upon Brown's case, said that this was a daring robbery, and there were live similar charges against him, "You are a Brooklyn their," said his Honor, "and I will send you to the State Prison for four years and ten months, to tach Brooklyn theves that they had better remain across the water."

Ida Ray pleaded guilty to an attempt a grand lar-

ie water." Ida Ray pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand lar-

the water."

Ida Ray pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larcen. She was charged with steading a gold watch and chain from Lazzie White on the 10th of Jannary. After having an interview with the officer and complainant the Judge said he was only after thieves, not persons like the accused, and old her go.

Deunis Lynch pleaded guilty to steading a parcel, on the 6th of February, containing thirty-four shirts, valued at forty dollars, the property of August & Bernheim.

Judge Bedford learned from the prisoner's mether that he was a good boy, and his Honor not being able to find out anything against him from the officers, said he would give Lynch one chance to reform. The Judge cautioned him, however, that if he was brought before him again he would send him to the House of Refuge.

At this juncture the grand jury entered the court room, and the foreman, having informed his floor that they had finished their business, Judge Bedford in discharging them, said:—

MISCELLANEOUS CASES.

Isaac Brincershoff, a youth pention, was old.

MISCELLANEOUS CASES,
Isase Brinkershoff, a youth eighteen years old

pleaded guilty to stealing on the 9th instant, a gold watch and chain valued at seventy-live deliars, the

pleaded guilty to stealing on the 9th instant, a gold watch and claim valued as seventy-live dollars, the property of almina Devos.

The accused informed the Court that he was never charged with crime before, and, as there were natigating circumstances, ledgment was postponed.

John Flynn pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, the charge being that on the 9th of this mouth he stole a piece of cloth valued at fifty-five dollars from the store of Mudge, Lincoln & Co. The Judge sent him to the island for one year.

Ellen Connell, who was indicted for stealing a dress and sacque from Mrs. Thomas Maloney, on the 2-th of January, pleaded guilty to an attempt. As the complainant informed the Judge that Ellen Inad previously been honest judgment was suspended at her request.

John McCoy, a little boy, who was charged with stealing a silver watch and a few dollars in money from Francis O'Nell, pleaded guilty. The City Judge, having been furnished with letters from respectable men testifying to the good character of McCoy, postponed judgment.

William Cook, who on the 5th of March stoke a

Jadge, having been furnished with leach anacter of spectable ment testifying to the good character of McCoy, postponed judgment.

William Cook, who on the 5th of March stoke a watch valued at ten deliars from the person of Henry Bierman, pleaded guilty. The prisoner said he had lived a reputable life in New York for the last twelve years.

Judge Bedford very properly remarked that he did not believe that a reputable man would strike another, take his watch from him and then run off. "You, like thousands of unprincipled men," said the Judge, "have not been arrested thus far." I shall send you to the State Prison for two years and six months.

send you to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Albert metz and Henry Walker pleaded gmilty to stealing a barrel of sugar on the 5th of February, the property of Kattenborn & Co. They were sent one month to the Pententiary.

Michael Hayes was placed on trial charged with receiving the sugar, knowing it to have been sloten; but the evidence was so slight to sustain the inductment that Colonel Fellows abandoned the prosecution and rendered a verdict of acquittal.

Enims Walliams, a respectable looking female, was then arraigned upon a charge of stealing two children's dresses and a few yards of lace, worth forty dollars, from the store of Richard Mears, in Sixth avenue. Her counsel informed the Court that the hosband of the prisoner had deserted her, and that rather than lead a life of shame she took the property. As soon as the lawyer had finished his statement a venerable old lady, with tettering footsteps, and a little girl, weeping bitterly, approached the bar, whereupon the lollowing affecting colloquy occurred:—
Judge Bedford to the prisoner—Is that your

Judge Bedford to the prisoner-Is that your mo.her?

Judge Bedford to the prisoner—Is that your mo.her?

Prisoner—Yes, sir.

Judge Bedford—Is that your child?

Prisoner—See is, your Honor.

Judge Bedford—Is that your child?

Prisoner—See is, your Honor.

Judge Bedford—You have much to live for yet; go and lead an honest life."

Seldom was a more affecting spectacle seen in a court of justice than this, and there were few dry cheeks in the room white this case was being passed upon by his Honor.

Dennis Conroy was tried and convicted of grand larceny in stealing, on the 23d of February, a tab of butter from the store of Satmon W. Hoyt, 14f Chambers street. A poince officer informed his Honor that Conroy was a noted thief, that he had served a term in the State Prison and was sent to the island three or four times. The accused stoutly protested that the officer was mistaken, and in order that there should be no injustice done the accused Judge Bedford remanded him for a day or two until the truth was found out. Should it appear that Conroy is a noted thire he will be dealt with severely.

Daniel Fiynn, being a boy of previous good character arca who was induced to join Conroy in the commission of this larceny, was discharged.

Florence McCarty and Patrick Barry (boys), who on the 11th list, stole a tub of butter from Peter H. Van Riper, pleaded guilty. The Judge received assurances from respectable men that nereafter these youtlis would be kept out of bad company, and he gave them a chance to reform by suspending judgment.

gave them a chance to reform by suspending judgment.

James Smith, a boy, pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree. He was charged with entering the house of Mrs. McGabe. 174 West Twenty-third street, on the morning of the 24th of of February, and stealing silver forks and napkin rings valued at fifty dollars.

The Judge made particular inquiries about this boy, and learned that he had been arrested before. Smith was sent to the House of Refuge.

James Holland, another alleged very youthful criminal, was discharged, the Judge remarking that it was a shame that the grand jury indicted ham, it appeared from the statement of the complainant that a number of boys attacked and robbed him of a few dollars at the New Haven steamhoat landing, and that Holland, seeing his cap on the street, ran and picked it up and handed it to him.

John Dorlingson was tried and acquitted of a charge of steading thirty dollars from Eliza McGiom. Thomas Cogan, alias Thomas Flood, was tried and convicted of stealing a silver waten and fifteen dollars in money, on the 5th inst., from Francis O'Neill. He was sent to the Penitentiary for one month.

# COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 1.—Nos. 1, 2, 047, 99, 33, 145, 173, 147, 149, 157, 57, 203, 267, 171, 175, 181, 183, 185, 191, Part 2.—Nos. 72, 244, 246, 1338, 522½, 252½, 126½, 192, 200, 186, 36, 144½, 205, 222, 228, 66, 1992, 244, 66, 76.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Heid by Judge Loew.—Set down causes—Nos. 678, 433, 123, 329, 96, 458, 496, Regular order of general calendar—Nos. 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 850, 862, 853.

pen observed that the Court had received the ver-dict with satisfaction, as it was a proper one, and added that he had no doubt but that the jury in-tended to censure the reprehensible practice of earrying deadly weapons. The sentence of the Court was that the prisoner be conflued in the Sing Sing State Prison at hard labor for the term of two years.

The Use of a Railroad Track. Before Judge Tappen. The Grand street and Newtown Railroad Com-

pany made application yesterday, to acquire the right of using the track of the North Second Street and Middle Village Railroad on Metropolisan avenue, from Grand street to the county line. Application was also made for the appointment of commis-

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, Marak 27, 1871.

The following Is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Marca 28, 1871:—Nos. 162, 165, 166, 164, 164, 172.

## STATISTICAL CURIOSITIES. The Civil List of the Monarchs of Europe.

[From the Paris Illustration: Translated especially for the NEW YORK HERALD.) In the beginning of 1870 we calculated the total

amount of the annual sums which the nations of Europe pay their sovereigns. Under the existing circumstances these figures are of special interest. Europe must desire to know the cost of the governmeats by which it is so well ruled. France in parucular, erpsued under a debt of more than twenty milliards, cannot bely weighing the cost of monarchical representation. We believe, therefore, that every citizen will ponder over the following list of annual incomes received by the European mon-

annual incomes received by the European monarchs.—

Francs.

Alexander II. of Russia. \$2,500,000
Sultan Abdul-Aziz. \$3,000,000
Napoleon III. before the decheance. \$20,000,000
Francis Joseph. \$20,000,000
William of Prussia before the war. \$15,000,000
William of Prussia before the war. \$15,000,000
Victor Emmanuel. \$1,000,000
Victor Emmanuel. \$1,000,000
Loopoid of Belgiam. \$9,000,000
Loopoid of Belgiam. \$9,000,000
Loopoid of Belgiam. \$9,000,000
The president of the United States.

The American republic, which has not less than \$4,000,000 of inhabitants, does only allow the President a civil list of \$25,000. And yet the people of the United States are not badly governed. The following has been the civil list of the "Man of Sedan" in comparison with that of the President of the United States. President Grant receives for his office seventeen centimes (3% cents) a minute. For thirty-two and a half hours the ex-Emperor Napoleon received 92,751f. This sum surpassed President Grant's salary for the whole year, which is only 92,500f. During the eighteen years of his reign the prisoner of Wilhelmshohe obtained 439,000,000f. This sum, employed in the construction of provincial railways, which do not cost more than 120,000 the kilometre, would have sufficed for building railways to the length of 3,750 kilometres. With about 1,000 kilometres all the projected railroads in the provinces would be completed.

The "Man of Sedan" has, then, received 450,000,000 in eighteen years.

Singular Circumstance.—A few days since at High Prairies, near Leavenworth, Kansas, while John Ceelf was engaged in cleaning out a well the walls caved in and he was buried deep in the carth. Everybody supposed he was crushed to death, and the process of digging him out was very slow. Five days after the accident he was reached and found to be alive. As soon as he was taken out he declared himself all right, drank a glass of whiskey, eat some food and suncked a pipe. Several hours after he commenced unking and soon died without a process.

WETZ.

A Solemn Prote, st Against Annexation to Os rmany.

The Municipality of Metz Declare . That the City Never Really Belonged to Germany -Histor. ical Arguments in Proof of This Fo t-The People of Metz Wish to Live and Die Frenchmen-Aumexation Will Drive Them to Ruin and Exile - The Evil Consequences to Germany.

(Transmitted, for the NEW YORK HERALD.) Now that the preliminaries of peace are known, and that their ratification by the Assembly at Bordeaux has been obtained, the protests of the French ovinces which have been annexed to Germany have, as it were, only a retrospective interest. Scarcely written, they have passed into the province of historical documents. The following protest emanates from the municipality of Metz. It-was anantmously adopted:-

unanimously adopted:—
The city of Metz is menaced to be form away from France and claimed by Germany as her own. Germany as yet and to justify her pretensions she invokes historical and to justify her pretensions she invokes historical considerations. She asserts, that Metz once formed part of the German empire. Yes, no doubt, in the part of the German empire, or the German empire, or, to express it more correctly, of the Holy Roman empire, or, to express it more correctly, of the Holy Roman empire, or that is the name by which it was called. Metz has been a member of this empire in the same way as other parts of France, as Italy, as Germany. The elected chief of this great political body, upon whom was conferred the title of King of the Romans and Emperor, was so noticed as Spaniard, or even an Englishman. Our own these a Spaniard, or even an Englishman. Our own preme dignity.

times a Frenchman, sometimes a German and Adrastimes a Spaniard, or even an Englishman. Our own Kung, Francis I., was once a candidate tor that represent dignity.

But the Holy empire does no longer exist, and there is no question of reviving it. Modern Germany is laboring under a delusion it she thanks in the is since store the to submit to an Emperor to revision to the salices for her to submit to an Emperor to revision to the control of the salices of the to submit to an Emperor to revision the empire; for that an emperor to revision to the control of the salices of the salices, the city of Metz being one of the number. Let us explain, as it is now the subject of controversy, under what conditions she formed part and subsequently severel her conhections with the Hely Roman empire. Like the greater number of the principal cities of France, Italy and Germany, Metz movemed her bishops with royal prerogatives, of which the most important was the right of jurisdiction, the control of money and levying the legitimate taxes. The city had succeeded, after the fourth century, to the exercise of these royal prerogatives herself, which, however, did not in principle cease to belong to her otshops. As to the chies of the empire, they kings of the Romans, or emperors, they exercised there no real rights; and when they came to the city they were, before entering, made to swear that they would respect her privileges and liberties.

Such was, in the middle ages, the condition of Metz—a tree city, which is French by her race and origin. Belonging for a time to the body of the empire, she has subsequently detached herself from it to unite with the body of the empire, also has subsequently detached herself from it to unite with the body of the empire, has has subsequently detached herself from it to unite with the kingdom of France, towards which her sympathies and interests inclined her. And how was this-mion broughs about? By treates that were regularly and minutually agreed upon. The bishops of Metz weeks that or head of th

sively passed, the last but one rather than any other?
But a truce to these arguments. The past is dead, and no one has the right to revive it. Purely historical considerations are a faise standpoint for treating the present political questions. If our adversaries could be brought to appreciate the solid ground of those great interests which constitute the moral and material life of a people it would be impossible to approve or even to understand the violent annexation of a city, whose language, origing commerce, sentiments—in one word, everything attaches to France, while at the same time everything morally separates from Germany.

One of the greatest barriers that stands between

181, 183, 185, 191. Part 2.—Nos. 72, 244, 248, 1338, 522%, 253%, 1295, 192, 200, 186, 36, 144½, 208, 228, 126, 192, 244, 66, 76.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Loow.—Set down causea—Nos. 678, 435, 123, 229, 96, 458, 499. Regular order of general calendar—Nos. 814, 845, 816, 847, 850, 862, 853.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

GOURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Sylvi Maillard Sent to the State Prison for Two Years.

Before Judge Tappen and Associate Justices.
Sylvi Maillard, who was convicted on Saturday of manslaughter in the third degree in having shot of George Wilson, near the Grand street ferry, on the 8th of January last, was arraigned for sentence vesterday morning. In passing sentence Judge Tappen observed that the Court had received the vertical with satisfaction and the count and received the vertical with satisfaction and the count and received the vertical standards between certain Germany.

One of the greatesa barriers that stands between the two nations is the diversity of languages. Taking only the positively practical state of the use time town anions is the diversity of languages. Taking only the positively practical state of the use time town anions is the diversity of languages. Taking only the positively practical state of the positively practical state of the positively practical state of the question, how can a foreign administration be implanted among a population when does not understand its identification. For at no time has the German being only a sender tie attached to the German princes and King Henry II., Metz, with Tool, Verdun and Cambra, was cited as one of the four imperial cities which was not of the "German princes and King Henry II., Metz, with Tool, Verdun and Cambra, was cited as one of the four imperial cities which was not of the "German princes and King Henry II., Metz, with Tool, Verdun and Cambra, was cited as one of the four imperial cities which was not of the same only in the feature, records of public and private in the two nations is the diversity of languages.

including the subjects of the Austrian empire. We may further add that among the reading portion of the community, in spite of the vicinity of Germany, the study of the German language has never met with sympathy, and that a very small number of persons speak or even understand that language.

The incorporation of this province into Germany, which, by her language and institutions, is completely aften to us, would result in the overthrow of all our interests. The population of the city is composed of magistrates, public and ministerial officers, pensioners of the State, proprietors, merchants and workmen. Annexation would be a fearful blow to the fortune, affections and even the very existence of these people.

officers, pensioners of the State, proprietors, merchants and workmen. Annexation would be a fearful blow to the fortune, affections and even the very existence of these people.

For the magistrates and other functionaries the reunion with Germany would be a doom of exile. For the public and ministerial officers, entailing the loss of their offices, it could but result in complete ruin. The civil and military pensioners of the State, of whom there is a great number in Metz. and who have no other resources than their pension, would be forced, in order to enjoy it, to tear themselves away from the retreat which they have chosen and to linger out the last years of their existence in places where they are strangers. The merchants and manufacturers would be seriously injured in their relations, which are excausively with France. And what would the feelings of the fathers whose sons could be forced to bear arms against the land of their origin and affections? This would cause the most saddening and disastrous perturbations to all. And this consideration, which threatens such a cruei blow to all interests, would at the same time be the most unjust and impolitic measure.

Justice does not permit governments to dispose of people and to violate their nationality not only without their consent, but against their formal wish, and solemn protest.

Good policy, which should never be separated from justice, does not allow of this violence, against which the anhormence of the populations creates for centuries an invincible obstacle.

We amiru that all the inhabitnates of Metz, without distinction of fath and political opinion, are united. In one common sentiment—to preserve the French nationality, which nothing can alker or impair. No one, we are sure, can consteat the evidence of this fact, and if any doubt should never be separated from pustice of seal and additional propagation. These whom the necessity of the populations creates for entire the transhitants it will be the signal for lumined date emigration. Those whom the n

A CANINE MILEMAN, -A milk dealer in Maine is A CANNE MILEMAN.—A milk dealer in Maine is the fortomate bossessor of an exceedingly intelligent horse and dog. He obtains a portion of the milk he seils from a neighbor living about haif a mile distant. Each day he harnesses his horse to the milk wagon, puts in the caus and throws the reins over the dasher. His large Newtoundiand dog then steps into the wagon and the horse starts for his destination. Resoning there the dog announces the arrival, the caus are filled, the horse turns carefully around and trots home. The animals have conducted the milk business on this principle for some time past and have never yet met with an accident.

An Immense Stock Raiser. Falled.—A Chicago paper is informed that John T. Alexander, "the king of live stock men in the United States," has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. His Habilities are stated at \$1,000,000, and the assets are said to be from \$100,000 to \$200,000 more than that amount. Mr. Alexander's residence is in Morgan county, Illinois, where he owns an intenses stock farm. Two or three years ago he bought the celebrated Suluyan farm, known as Broadlands in Douglas county, containing 27,000 acres. It was reported, a short time ago that he had sold broadlands for \$600,000, but for some cause the sale was not consummated.

A \$30,000,000 MORTGAGE.—The Oswego (N. %)
Gazette says:—We were shown, a few days ago, by
Mr. H. A. Brooks, Clerk of the County, a mortgage
of \$20,000,000, given by the Eric Railway on their
road, and which was left with him for record;
\$25,000,000 of the money raised on this mortgage is
to be applied to the taking un of previous mortgages
due or to become due, and the bilance of \$5,000,000
is to be expended in building a narrow guage from
New York to Buildio and in equipping the same.